

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1856.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

No 5648—VOL. XXXVII.

BIRTHS.

At Cammerford, Manning River, on the 18th instant, Mrs. John Atkinson, of a son, christened **JOHN**, the wife of John Atkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd of May, 1856, at Port Curtis, by a fall from a young horse, in the 22nd year of his age, Richard Henry Howell, son of the late Thomas Howell, Esq., of Sydney, formerly residing in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, where he was educated. On the 13th instant, Michael, only son of Mr. William Ryan, of Liverpool Road, aged 6 years and 4 months. On the 14th instant, at the residence of his parents, Dorothea, daughter of the late John Dorothea, and wife of Thomas and Anne (née) Dorothea, aged 10 months and 10 days, regretted by all who knew him.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM NEW STRAM FERRY, from the Hotel Wharf, foot of Bridge-street.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW FERRY.—At the Hours from Water-view, and Half-hours from Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM TO CROMBIE, THIS DAY, Monday, One chugging there and back. Mount Vesuvius this night week.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—TO-MORROW, Phoenix Wharf, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Manly 12 noon and 4 p.m.; calling at Wagonway Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift and commodious steamers ply throughout the day between Parramatta and Sydney (calling at the various wharves on the river to land and receive passengers), starting from Parramatta at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and from the Phoenix Wharf, Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1 and 4 p.m. Passengers to and from Parramatta, 2s. 6d. call, and 1s. 6d. fares, without any charge for omnibus conveyance.

STEAM TO WILLOUGHBY.—THE **ILLAWARRA**, TO-MORROW, returning the following day. Return tickets, 30s.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—THE **BLACK SWAN**, will, by request, re-commence her trip to Brisbane Water, commencing on TUESDAY, 20th July next, and on every succeeding Tuesday and Friday, at 8 a.m., returning in the afternoon of the same days. Fares and freight at the previous rates.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer **GRAPTON**, 10 horse power, Captain WISEMAN, will leave the Phoenix Wharf for Clarence River, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at 8 p.m.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The **KIAMA** S. Co.'s steamer **KIAMA**, leaves the Phoenix Wharf, foot of Bridge-street, for Kiama, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock, and leaves Kiama for Sydney every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m. Fares—Cabin, 15s.; steerage, 10s.

STEAM TO KIAMA AND SHALWATER.—THE **NORA CRINA**, TO-NIGHT, and every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.; returning from Shalwater on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

STEAM TO SHALWATER.—Cabin, 20s.; Return ticket, 30s.; Steerage, 15s. 6d.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner **ALBATROSS** will leave the Grafton Wharf for the Manning River, on the 18th instant. For freight, &c., apply to WEST and ROSE, Grafton Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The brigantine **ARROW**, M. ROGERS, master, will sail for the Richmond River, on the 18th instant. She will land her freight at the Pelican Tree. For freight or passage apply on board, at Matthews' Wharf, Winton-street, or to JOHN A. MATTHEWS, Queen's-place.

BURNETT, Captain SCAPLEHOPE, for WIDE BAY, sails at daylight TO-MORROW MORNING. Cargo will be received on board at Commercial Wharf, Kingston, to 6 o'clock. THIS EVENING. Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading for signature, and passengers to pay balance of passage money.

For freight, or passage, apply to J. PRÄZER, Sussex-street; or LAIDLAY, HELLAND, and CO., 199, George-street. 18th June, 1856.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The regular trader **DON JUAN**, LINDO, master, will receive cargo at the Commercial Wharf, foot of Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th, and will sail in the afternoon. For freight or passage apply on board; or to M. E. MURPHY, Queen's-place.

MORRISON BAY.—The A.I. regular trader **VANQUIS** is now fast loading for the above port, and will be quickly despatched. For freight, &c., apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at the Commercial Wharf, foot of Pitt-street, or to J. STEWART, Sussex-street; or to J. H. ALLEN, Albion Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—THE **KANGAROO**, THIS EVENING. Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR GEORGETOWN.—The fine schooner **CAROLINE**, J. H. WHITE, master, is now loading at Plant Company's Wharf, and, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days. For freight apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-street.

FOR ROBERT TOWN.—Will positively sail on SATURDAY next, the packet brig **EMMA**, 170 tons. THOMPSON BROWN, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will positively be despatched as above. Shippers are requested to forward their consignments at once, and passengers to engage passages forthwith. For freight or passage apply on board, or to MACNAMAHA, 80, and CO., Macquarie-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—The schooner **LIZZIE WEBBER**, JOHN MCINLAY, commander, 300 tons burthen, now alongside the Flour Company's Wharf, will meet with every facility for cargo, and passengers are requested to engage room forthwith. Apply to the Commander, on board; or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The brig **JOHN FORMER**, Captain SIVIER, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight or passage, apply to EMBWORTH and CO., Harcourt-street, 18th June, 1856.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.—To sail on 18th instant, the splendid A.I. clipper ship **GREENOCK**, 760 tons register, JOHN J. EDWARDS, commander. For freight or passage apply to VIAL, D'ARIM, MILLER, and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—New Calcutta, direct.—The brig **FANNY** is now loading for the above port, and will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The **ROYAL SAXON**, Captain WHITE, will be despatched for Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR FRANCE.—HAVRE.—The French ship **SYDNEY**, WILLIAMS, commander, having the greatest portion of her cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 1st JULY. Has a few berths disengaged.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The schooner **WHITE STAR LINE**, of LIVERPOOL, sails, June 23rd, under the command of the Captain General. The celebrated clipper ship **BERNARD**, 300 tons burthen, BERNARD SHERIDAN, Esq., commander, will have prompt despatch as above from Melbourne. This magnificent ship carries a full complement of the fastest, strongest, and most commodious of the colonies to Great Britain, and offers great inducements to intending passengers about leaving. Her saloon is state-room, and is supplied with every comfort and convenience, and her second cabin and steerage accommodations are unsurpassed by any ship about to sail.

For freight or passage, and every information concerning the above line of packets, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf, June 6, 1856.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—The clipper ship **STATE OF PEACE**, 135 tons register, commanded by HUGH SPROAT, having the whole of her dead weight and half her crew on board, is now being engaged to sail positively on the 1st JULY. Her accommodations are unequalled by any vessel trading to these colonies; has for a few intermediate passengers, a superior and comfortable saloon, and is supplied with every comfort and convenience, and her second cabin and steerage accommodations are unsurpassed by any ship about to sail.

For freight or passage, and every information concerning the above line of packets, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf, June 6, 1856.

FOR SALE.—Yacht **Champion**, 81 tons. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS.—Proprietors of the Patent Ship **Saxton**, will take notice that this ship is now at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former rates.

THE LIVERPOOL AND AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, the liability of each shareholder being limited to the amount of his individual subscription. Capital, £400,000, in shares of £100 each, with power to increase to £800,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, the risk of each shareholder is limited by the number of his shares. The Company already owns two fine vessels, the **Great Britain**, well known in the colonies; is now building a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

It being universally acknowledged that the large consignment of goods makes it impossible to obtain a regular and rapid communication between Liverpool and Australia.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.—Captain ROBERTSON has kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for securing the return of STEWART A. DONALDSON, Esq., to the office of the Mayor, a large number of copies of the "Sydney Morning Herald," to be distributed to the electors, and to save the time of those gentlemen who are obliged to leave Sydney before nine o'clock on TUESDAY, and to save the time of those electors residing in Sydney who wish to cross over to record their vote. The steamer will start from Sydney every half-hour punctually, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.—T. H. ROBERTSON, Esq., returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Sydney Hamlets, do hereby give notice that a Public Meeting of the electors of the above-named electoral district will be held at Reffers, at noon, on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of June instant, for the nomination and election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the said electoral district.

In the event of such election being contested, and the poll demanded, the polling will be taken on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of June instant, at the different places hereunder mentioned.

Reffers—The Congregational School, James-street, Reffers. The Glen—A building adjoining Penell's Mill, at the corner of the Glen Road. O'Connell Town—An empty house adjoining Webster's grocery store, near the Railway Bridge. Cambridge—A large room next to the Golden Times Inn, Cambridge. Paddington—An iron cottage opposite the Presbyterian School, Paddington.

St. Leonards—Reffers's House, formerly known as the Fitz Tree Hotel, near the Sydney ferry. Balmoral—Hall's place will be presided over by a board, or notaries.

ROWAN DONALD, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Sydney Hamlets.

JERREY give notice that the Nomination for a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the North Riding of Cumberland, in the County of Cumberland, at the Court-House, at the Court-House, on MONDAY next, the 16th day of June, 1856, at 12 noon.

W. G. GALLA, Returning Officer for the North Riding of Cumberland.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The several District Committees will meet at the undermentioned places, every evening at 7 P.M. Balmoral—At Mr. Smith's, Balmoral Hotel. O'Connell Town—At Mr. George Davis, St. John's Terrace. Glen—At Mr. G. Williams, Foresters' Arms Refreshment. At Mr. James Chambers, Reffers Inn. Paddington—At Mr. Richard Palmer's, Prince Albert Inn. St. Leonards—At Mr. J. Robinson's, Boundary Stone Inn. North Shore—At Mr. Chas. B. Blue, Blue Bay. W. G. AINSWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—S. A. DONALDSON, Esq., will meet the Electors of the various districts of the Sydney Hamlets at the following times and places, viz. Balmoral—Saturday, 16th June. North Shore—Monday, 18th June. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Committee will meet at 3 p.m. at the Central Committee Room, at the Court-House, York-street, at the Court-House, on the day of election. W. G. AINSWORTH, hon. secretary.

DONALDSON FOR THE HAMLETS</

currency at
 and evasive
 de to attract
 tances less
 at just
 anding reality
 hearts and
 shall minority
 a discussion
 hardly to be
 of Commons
 rance of un-
 has so good
 pertinent and
 even when he
 ammond, too,
 he touches.
 r. Newde-
 Exchequer,
 part in one
 f currency-
 reary? Ac-
 illing feature
 and nothing
 the majority of
 the al places of
 sence of the
 ommittee of
 to 68. As
 this sober
 the night
 rsonal. Mr
 otice of the
 announced he
 of the Court
 f "Talbot v.
 of a most in-
 gave another
 charged. Mr.
 pendence of
 Ireland, Mr.
 d the motion
 amons into a
 whose motives
 d, consented

 attack on the
 into an ugly
 outlet they
 table of the
 ment, the re-
 floch, on the
 of 1864. 5—
 collected on
 officers who
 public were
 whose mis-
 the Grimes
 ed to fill yet
 service—and
 ey had been
 ed the War
 cher to devise
 broken, truth-
 and, under
 as an oppor-
 tained a court
 of take from
 got up with
 omers and the
 report told
 public just-
 growing the
 l. Mr. Roe-
 of a motion,
 sure of the
 disreputable

 tended him.
 have been this
 es by over-
 that it took
 this military
 tings. The
 report to rectify
 amendment
 Government
 ers' report to
 mented it to
 was itself an
 ommittee of
 at an amend-
 How Lord
 Government,
 erally at the
 them charge
 a such heel-
 er midway,
 leaving the
 ly over their
 not support
 they move
 ave blunder
 nsure which
 o reasonable
 after having
 ls, was com-

 o smoothly.
 of the ultra-
 is the Under
 r. Roebuck
 which was
 elicited no
 explained
 ously degra-
 officers im-
 y-appointed
 rebutted the
 z. Roebuck,
 re remained
 offer a few
 le the dia-
 eye for the
 speech, pre-
 erent emer-
 indication of
 n impugned
 de in which
 ust. It was
 d, to force
 a personal
 merits of Sir
 l, on the
 and Card-
 and Sir
 Sir De Lacy
 rruulous, but
 misconduct
 the military
 Prolix and
 for an hour
 euredly, the
 ging to the
 tious. Mr.
 the reputa-
 al Evans
 looking, and
 menacing, he
 anning, and
 randiloquent
 it so far to
 to give them
 he was called
 on which he
 ater period of
 her relative,
 rdon, it was
 angy tones,
 ency, created
 ve been sur-
 lace on to
 seize the
 lar. Mr.
 use from this
 s, which he
 r. F. Peel—
 as needed to
 into which
 them. The
 seen it before
 much greater
 many that
 nuke.
 Lacy Evans,
 ce of Supply,
 he foregoing
 Everything,
 sense. There
 of hands all
 on the part of
 to pitch into
 y wisely pre-
 the chief por-
 nat night we
 motion in the
 almsgiving to
 into the whole

(Signed) You the Member, _____

	Dollars, Cts.
1. Surplus revenue and of similar funds appropriated only for public schools	1,127,497-76
2. Amount of voluntary contributions for fuel, fuel, and money, to maintain or prolong public schools	122,335-50
3. Amount of local funds appropriated to schools	9,491-67
4. Amount received by the towns and cities for their share of the income of the State School Fund	37,775-00
5. Amount for last year	34,460-59
6. Amount paid by the towns and cities for maintenance of the public schools	48,011-04
7. Amount returned as expended on public schools last year for wages, fuel, and supplies	1,702-94
8. Balance	22,149-86

announced by taxes (including income and surplus revenue) for the education of each child in the State, between 1890 and fifteen, per child	1,206,436.42
value of the valuation of 1890, appropriated for public schools	556
law requires each town and city to pay by tax at least 1-50 dollars per child, between fifteen and fifteen, as a condition of receiving a share of the sum of the State School fund.	801.52
the towns and cities that have made returns have raised 1-50 dollars, or more, per child, between fifteen and fifteen.	
the towns that have raised the sum of 1-50 dollars, or more, per child, between fifteen and fifteen	244
for the year 1890	19
number of incorporated academies received for the year 1890	71
age number of scholars	4,716
average paid for tuition	28,596.10

ber of private schools and academies	646
rated average attendance on private	
schools	17,871
estimated amount paid for tuition in pri-	
ate schools	271,250.00
total annually expended to promote	
popular education in Massachusetts,	
exclusive of the cost of erecting and	
repairing school-houses, of providing	
and books, of appropriations by the	
Legislature for Normal Schools, Teach-	
er Institutes, &c., of the support	
of Normal, Professional, and Char-	
itable Institutions	1,860,922.50

The following facts of distribution were confirmed:
the estate of Anthony Reynolds, a first dividend of
£8, in the pound; of John George Pike, of s.s. 33d.;
of William H. Isitt, Esq., of s.s. 60d.; of Thomas
John MacKellar, Esq., of s.s. 90d.; of Frederick W.
McDonald, Esq., of s.s. 90d.; of Nathaniel Belling,
Esq., claims proved subsequent to the filing of the
order plan of distribution.

HAROLD F. WILSON AND ASSOCIATES,
Attorneys at Law, delivered the judgment of the
Court in this case as follows:

"It is an action to recover damages, for sundry
trespasses committed on land; to wit, a sheep station
and several other parcels of land situated in the
rural places, upon which issues have been joined,
and where no question now arises. They set up the
defence, however, that the station is part of the
lands of the Crown, beyond the boundaries of
the station, and that the plaintiff is an intruder thereon,
and has no right to purchase, or license from the Crown,
the occupation of the same—and that his occupa-
tion is therefore, by the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 101, abso-

the plaintiff's purchase as an offence, to which the plaintiff is entitled to be indemnified. If his possession be wrongful or not, as against the Crown, it is quite sufficient to sustain this action—set persons, who (on the face of the plea) their claim have any title at all. So that the plea is not, as it is alleged, a mere defence to no licence for his station, (if not being pretended he holds by purchase or devise), he has any legal title against parties trespassing on him. The plea is relevant, not only to the substance of the action, but to the formal objection to the form of the argument, and it could not be waived on the plea, and it could not be sustained, if persisted in. The following are enactments to be considered.

1. The Statute in the 12th of Sales' Act, 5 and 6 Geo. 4, c. 20, section 11: is enacted that no such waste as the property of the Crown in these colonies be conveyed or alienated except by *grant in fee*; by section 17, the Governor may grant to any person as a fee simple term not exceeding twenty years for the occupation of any land, of any such waste.

Then, by the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 14, s. 4,

section 1, his Majesty is authorised to bestow any such waste lands, or to grant a licence to any person of the quality and condition therein expressed, to erect and build upon any such land, or to let or lease the same, for any term of years. And, by section 4, (the preceding section having provided a summary process, for persons occupying any such lands without necessity,) it is enacted, that any person found occupying any such land, by erecting buildings, digging pits, or who shall depasture any cattle thereon, or claiming under a sale or demise from the Crown, having previously obtained a licence from the Governor-in-Council, shall be liable to be convicted to certain penalties; that is to say, for the first offence "ten pounds, and for a subsequent offence a heavier penalty"—which penalties, by section 5, are recoverable before any Justice of the peace.

By an Order in Council, made in pursuance of the aforementioned Act, section 6, and dated the 10th March 1847, the Crown Lands were divided into three classes; corresponding with the three divisions of the country, as follows:—The intermediate, and the unsettled districts. The last

unimproved all waste lands, which do not lie within either of the former; and contain in fact the lands, to which the system of leases and licenses, under the two Acts, is applicable. It is also to be observed, that, originally, that the land occupied by the plaintiff is within the waste lands districts; and there are other reasons, framed apparently in reference to the nature of the occupation, which appear to show, that it appears to be, however, that nothing turns on the matter in Council; and that the defendants' case rests, fully, on s. 4 of the Amended Land Sales' Act. The plaintiff maintained, that, as that enactment is the occasion itself, on which the plaintiff's case is founded, (where the defendant's case is founded on licenses) an illegal and punishable act, he could not—on general principles of law—have any legal remedy for a disturbance of that occupation. The plaintiff on the contrary submitted, that the enactment had been passed for a purpose, which was to enable a party occupying, who was injured by an intrusive occupation, equally unauthorised, had a remedy to that to redress. It was to be observed, that

those of illegal *seizures*, and in which, as the council contended, the illegal transaction and the sole ground of the claim, or was the medium by which the plaintiff established his claim. But here the defendant sought to bring about, by the use of new matter, which could only prove, that the plaintiff had (as against the Crown) done something fully wrong. If the defendants and himself had been concerned in the unlawful occupation of the land, and of the other doubts, they could not arise out of this. The case, however, in principle essentially distinguishable. It was held, that an intruder on the Crown could rely on the enactionment of the Crown, and that the Crown, therefore these defendants—or what more was the plaintiff, than any other intruder on the Crown was, are the enactment relied on had acted.

On this last point were cited, *Cary v. Hoit*, 2 Str. 878; *Hall v. Hall*, 10 Mod. 174; *178-179*, *179-180*, *180-181*, *181-182*, *182-183*, *183-184*, *184-185*, *185-186*, *186-187*, *187-188*, *188-189*, *189-190*, *190-191*, *191-192*, *192-193*, *193-194*, *194-195*, *195-196*, *196-197*, *197-198*, *198-199*, *199-200*, *200-201*, *201-202*, *202-203*, *203-204*, *204-205*, *205-206*, *206-207*, *207-208*, *208-209*, *209-210*, *210-211*, *211-212*, *212-213*, *213-214*, *214-215*, *215-216*, *216-217*, *217-218*, *218-219*, *219-220*, *220-221*, *221-222*, *222-223*, *223-224*, *224-225*, *225-226*, *226-227*, *227-228*, *228-229*, *229-230*, *230-231*, *231-232*, *232-233*, *233-234*, *234-235*, *235-236*, *236-237*, *237-238*, *238-239*, *239-240*, *240-241*, *241-242*, *242-243*, *243-244*, *244-245*, *245-246*, *246-247*, *247-248*, *248-249*, *249-250*, *250-251*, *251-252*, *252-253*, *253-254*, *254-255*, *255-256*, *256-257*, *257-258*, *258-259*, *259-260*, *260-261*, *261-262*, *262-263*, *263-264*, *264-265*, *265-266*, *266-267*, *267-268*, *268-269*, *269-270*, *270-271*, *271-272*, *272-273*, *273-274*, *274-275*, *275-276*, *276-277*, *277-278*, *278-279*, *279-280*, *280-281*, *281-282*, *282-283*, *283-284*, *284-285*, *285-286*, *286-287*, *287-288*, *288-289*, *289-290*, *290-291*, *291-292*, *292-293*, *293-294*, *294-295*, *295-296*, *296-297*, *297-298*, *298-299*, *299-300*, *300-301*, *301-302*, *302-303*, *303-304*, *304-305*, *305-306*, *306-307*, *307-308*, *308-309*, *309-310*, *310-311*, *311-312*, *312-313*, *313-314*, *314-315*, *315-316*, *316-317*, *317-318*, *318-319*, *319-320*, *320-321*, *321-322*, *322-323*, *323-324*, *324-325*, *325-326*, *326-327*, *327-328*, *328-329*, *329-330*, *330-331*, *331-332*, *332-333*, *333-334*, *334-335*, *335-336*, *336-337*, *337-338*, *338-339*, *339-340*, *340-341*, *341-342*, *342-343*, *343-344*, *344-345*, *345-346*, *346-347*, *347-348*, *348-349*, *349-350*, *350-351*, *351-352*, *352-353*, *353-354*, *354-355*, *355-356*, *356-357*, *357-358*, *358-359*, *359-360*, *360-361*, *361-362*, *362-363*, *363-364*, *364-365*, *365-366*, *366-367*, *367-368*, *368-369*, *369-370*, *370-371*, *371-372*, *372-373*, *373-374*, *374-375*, *375-376*, *376-377*, *377-378*, *378-379*, *379-380*, *380-381*, *381-382*, *382-383*, *383-384*, *384-385*, *385-386*, *386-387*, *387-388*, *388-389*, *389-390*, *390-391*, *391-392*, *392-393*, *393-394*, *394-395*, *395-396*, *396-397*, *397-398*, *398-399*, *399-400*, *400-401*, *401-402*, *402-403*, *403-404*, *404-405*, *405-406*, *406-407*, *407-408*, *408-409*, *409-410*, *410-411*, *411-412*, *412-413*, *413-414*, *414-415*, *415-416*, *416-417*, *417-418*, *418-419*, *419-420*, *420-421*, *421-422*, *422-423*, *423-424*, *424-425*, *425-426*, *426-427*, *427-428*, *428-429*, *429-430*, *430-431*, *431-432*, *432-433*, *433-434*, *434-435*, *435-436*, *436-437*, *437-438*, *438-439*, *439-440*, *440-441*, *441-442*, *442-443*, *443-444*, *444-445*, *445-446*, *446-447*, *447-448*, *448-449*, *449-450*, *450-451*, *451-452*, *452-453*, *453-454*, *454-455*, *455-456*, *456-457*, *457-458*, *458-459*, *459-460*, *460-461*, *461-462*, *462-463*, *463-464*, *464-465*, *465-466*, *466-467*, *467-468*, *468-469*, *469-470*, *470-471*, *471-472*, *472-473*, *473-474*, *474-475*, *47*

question of illegality, and its consequences, the giving cases were cited. Cope v. Rowlands, 2 M. & W. 457; Smith v. Marsh, 14 M. & W. 458; Therrrell v. Jones, 3 B. & Ad. 225; Dwyer v. Duncan, 10 B. & C. 93; Bessley v. Biggs, 4 B. & C. 335; Simpson v. Blois, 7 Tunt. 13; Pirat v. Nicholls, 2 C.B. 512; Le Regnie v. Maitland, 10 Ing. 110; Rex v. Stratton, (or *seu*), 1 M. pp. 550; Stockdale v. Onwhyn, 5 D. & C. 177; Le Regnie v. Bignold, 5 B. & C. 341; M'Kinnell v. Gibson, 3 M. & W. 441; Brown v. Duncan, 10 R. 108, 38; Shackell v. Rozier, 2 B. N. C. 644; Rex v. Leeman, 10 Ing. R. 392; and the Queen v. Stokroo, Q. B. 551.—The two last mentioned cases are really applicable; the question being, merely, the validity of arrangements for compromise, in prosecutions for misdemeanors.

We have now entered into those cases, and fully considered the question raised by the demurrer; and our

TUESDAY, 24th June.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

Tools, working benches, shovels

And a variety of trade materials.

Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., in the Insolvent Estate of George Street, Sydney, 18th June, 1886.

The entire stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, P. J. Barnes, consisting of—

Twelve, (twelve) turning lathe

TUESDAY, 17th, and WEDNESDAY, 18th

June, Days of Sale for the Damaged Cargo, at

Store, No. 3, Queen's-place, by Mr. FREDERICK SMITH, in lots to suit purchasers.

To close a consignment.

To Customers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received

instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock,

Four cases of damaged cargo, comprising

Men's shirts with a duplicate error.

Chesterfield ditto

Winey ditto

Brown beaver paleots

Men's cotton cord trousers

Men's ditto

Doeklin ditto

Vests

Serge shirts, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 17th June.

Hobart Town Onions, Shoolhaven Potatoes, &c.

To Shippers and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by

auction, at his Store, No. 3, Queen's-place, on

TUESDAY, 17th June, at a quarter past 10 o'clock,

10 tons Hobart Town onions

10 ditto Shoolhaven potatoes

15 ditto fine dairy salt.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received

instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY,

the 17th June, at his Store, No. 3, Queen's-place, at 11 o'clock

precisely.

Wiedemann's Cargo.

Postponement of Great Sale of Olman's Stores, Wines,

Spirits, &c., &c., until TUESDAY, 17th,

and WEDNESDAY, 18th June.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been

favoured with instructions to sell by public

auction, at his Store, No. 3, Queen's-place, on TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 17th June, at 11 o'clock, at half-past 10

o'clock precisely, without reserve.

The principal portion of the cargo of Wiedemann, being

of the best selected and most valuable shipments

ever imported to this colony, and now landing, in

splendid condition, comprising

300 barrels prime Ham's mess pork

45 barrels ditto ditto beef

65 firkins butter

30 cases cheese

10 cases hams

430 boxes candles

75 bags green peas

75 bags yellow ditto

20 cases split ditto

10 cases caraway seed

10 cases aniseed

10 cases mustard seed

1000 barrels soap

150 barrels tar

35 cases oil

5 cases chocolate

5 cases confectionary

150 cases bottled fruits

50 cases pickles

30 hogsheads brandy

450 cases brandy

250 ditto Geneva

100 ditto Old Tom

WINE &c.

10 puncheons sherry

100 cases champagne

75 cases beer

30 cases stout

30 cases stout

125 ditto raspberry vinegar

50 hogsheads vinegar

25 cases white lead

10 ditto emerald green

5 ditto prussian blue, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Auctioneer would particularly direct the attention

of intending purchasers to this sale, the goods being of a

superior quality, and in excellent condition.

To Customers and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by

auction, at his Store, No. 3, Queen's-place,

TUESDAY, 17th June, at 11 o'clock,

40 barrels prime Mess Pork, without reserve.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by

auction, at his Store, No. 3, Queen's-place,

TUESDAY, 17th June, at 11 o'clock,

40 barrels prime mess pork.

Terms at sale.

Unit TUESDAY'S Sale of Drapery.

To Drapers

To Storekeepers

To Shippers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received in-

structions to sell by public auction, at their

Rooms, 288, George-street,

47 cases and bales of seasonable drapery goods, inclu-

ding—

French merinos

Coburg cloths

Orleans ditto

Cheviotte ditto

Diaper rags

Cashmere dresses

Wool fulkas

Palmer shawls

Wool squares

Blue serge shirts

Blue serge trousers

Blue pilot trousers

Blue pilot trousers

Blue pilot trousers

Blue pilot trousers

Blue pilot trousers

Blue pilot trousers

Blue pilot trousers

Supplement to the Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1856.

PRICE 1S. 6D. PER COPY.

FIVE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD OFFICE, Monday, Noon.

By the Omar Pasha we have received English journals to the 15th of March. The intelligence as to the progress of the Conference at Paris and the prospect of a pacific result is satisfactory. The secrecy in which the diplomatists wrap up their proceedings is still preserved, but from the fact that nine sittings had been held, and that Prussia had been invited to join in the deliberations, it is concluded that peace had been substantially resolved upon. The *Morning Post* of Saturday, March 15, says:—

We believe that the labours of the Conference of Paris are drawing rapidly to a close, and that we shall shortly have to record the signature of a definitive Treaty of Peace. The Plenipotentiaries, there is every reason to suppose, have proceeded according to the plan which, it may be remembered, was set forth in these columns on the occasion of their meeting. Having come to a distinct understanding upon the Vienna Protocol, the Representatives of the Powers interested attached their signatures formally to that document, constituting the stipulations therein contained preliminaries of peace. This important step taken, the Five Points have been proceeded with, as we believed, in inverse order, and have been duly weighed and debated in detail. Difficulties have naturally arisen, but none that have not been susceptible of satisfactory adjustment.

It was explained in the House of Commons last night that the Conference which is sitting in Paris assembled for the distinct purpose of concluding a peace between certain belligerents, and that, therefore, the necessary parties to the proceeding were England, France, Prussia, and Turkey on the one hand, and Russia on the other. To the Representatives of those States were joined the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, representing her in her double capacity of defensive Ally of Turkey and of Mediator between the belligerents.

We are justified in supposing that the Conference has now succeeded in its mission, and has arranged the final terms of peace. The proof of this is that Prussia has at length been formally invited to the Conference, "not to negotiate a treaty, but to accede to the results of the negotiations between the Powers which are interested in the matter." Prussia having assumed a strictly neutral position, it was impossible to allow her any part in the settlement of matters in which she refused to take an active interest; but an arrangement having been now brought about between the parties concerned, Prussia is admitted to sign that arrangement as a witness. Moreover, as one of the objects of the Conference is the revision of the treaties of 1804 and 1814, it has been thought expedient, just and due to Prussia to invite her to participate in the revision of acts to which she was a party.

With the terms of the treaty which is about to be signed we shall soon be acquainted. In the mean time we have but to refer to the recent speech of the Emperor Napoleon and to the precedents of Lord Palmerston and Clarendon, we have but to look at the relative positions of the Western Powers and of Russia, to feel a perfect confidence that the Peace of Paris will be not only honourably but abundantly satisfactory in its provisions, and permanent in its effects.

The Prussian diplomatists are Baron de Manteuffel and Count de Hatzfeldt.

Orders have been sent to Commodore Watson, not to commence hostilities in the Baltic.

The American difficulty was still unsettled. Mr. Crampton had returned, and Mr. Buchanan had gone back to America, but his place was supplied by Mr. Dallas, who had arrived at Liverpool.

The latest telegraphic despatch from Paris, published in the *Express* (an evening paper) of the 15th, announces that the Empress of the French was on the point of giving birth to an Imperial infant, but the news breaks off at that interesting juncture, and we must wait patiently the arrival of the next mail to know the result. Consols were at 92½.

We are indebted to Mr. J. G. Waller for parcels of London papers from our correspondent.

THE ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE EMPRESS.

(From the *Express*, March 15.)

The *Post* publishes the following in a third edition:—

Paris, Saturday, 12 20. The Empress began to suffer labour pains at 4 o'clock this morning.

All the great dignitaries are at the Tuilleries. The Senate and Legislative Corps are convoked.

All goes well for the moment.

Berlin, Friday.

M. de Zedlitz-Nehukrich, Chief Councillor of the Government at Liegnitz (Silesia), is appointed successor to M. Hinkeldey, in the Director-Generalship of Police.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, March 11.

The *Cos*, an official journal of Cracow, publishes the following:—"A general levy of recruits, ordered by Government, will be made in Poland towards the 15th of the month."

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Friday Evening.

The Constitutionnel states positively that the Pope and the Queen of Sweden will be the godfather and godmother of the expected Imperial infant.

The following is the last bulletin issued relative to Prince Jerome:—

"March 14, 9 a.m."

"The inflammation of the chest with which his Imperial Highness is attacked has reached its seventh day. The last night has been more tranquil, and the cough less frequent."

The Senate is at this moment giving proof of its power to take an initiative." The *Moniteur* states that a report on a proposition for a "rural code" is on the order of the day. It must not, however, be supposed that this measure is the result of the recent Imperial scolding administered to that body, for the report relates to a motion made by Mr. Senator Tadoue, as long ago as 1854.

The debates of the Senate being secret, by a rule of the present constitution, the senators, individually, can only look to be applauded by their own approving consciences for the zeal and ability they may show in the matter. The general result, indeed, should their deliberations produce any, the public may hereafter be permitted to admire. The admiration for anything useful achieved by the Senate, will be the more intense that it will be aided by the charm of novelty.

It is said that upwards of twenty-five thousand persons have been to the Hotel de Ville yesterday and to-day to see the Imperial cradle. I saw this morning a spiral queue of people, extending from the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, and far along the Quay, so long and so closely packed as to deter me from adding one to the number of so much good company. It is announced this evening that by order of the Emperor and Empress the exhibition will be prolonged for another day. The cradle will not be presented to their Majesties till Sunday morning, the 16th. This shows that the accomplishment of her Majesty is not supposed to be immediately at hand. The partisans of March 20th are in ecstasies.

The Congress held its ninth sitting to-day. At the House the official confirmation by the *Moniteur* of the news that Prussia is to take part in the Congress produced no effect, although it is generally considered as a certain indication that peace is substantially concluded. As frequently happens when great events are known by certain privileged capitalists sooner than by the public, the natural influence of the fact upon the market was "discounted" beforehand. The peculiar feature of the present state of the Bourse, which I have more than once pointed out, still continues, namely, over speculation for the rise. People who have not the means to take up the stock they have bought, and who have been repeatedly frightened of late by unexpected falls, seek to realise or close their accounts on tolerable terms whenever an opportunity offers, and they check every incipient rise by their sales. To-day business was very slack. The Rente rose 10s. for cash, and finished at yesterday's price for account, closing at 72½. 75c. and 73½. 25c. Credit Foncier took a sudden start and rose 32½. 50c. Credit Mobilier fell 2½. 50c. In railways there was scarcely a change of a franc or two.

General Baron Subervie, who was Minister at War under the Provisional Government, has just died at his chateau in the Gironde, aged 84.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Prussian Plenipotentiaries are expected to take part in the conference early next week. Baron Manteuffel and Baron Hatzfeldt, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prussian minister at Paris, are, of course, the personages designated to represent their sovereign on this occasion. In referring to this subject in the House of Commons last night, Lord Palmerston said,—"It had been considered that as the negotiations should proceed, and in proportion as there should be any reason to expect that they might terminate in a satisfactory manner, that Prussia should be invited to negotiate the treaty, but to accede to the result of the negotiation. An invitation for that purpose had been addressed to the Prussian Government, and he presumed it would be, or had already been accepted. That Baron Manteuffel was then at Paris he very much doubted—he believed he had not even yet left Berlin, but he would naturally go to Paris and join M. Hatzfeldt at that court."

The Paris papers publish a despatch from Berlin, stating that Count Ballof has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that peace is assured. Some special deliberations, which are to take place between Russia and Turkey, have been reserved.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated February 28.

"The presidential campaign has commenced: the present minister for the United States in London will probably be the nominee of the democratic party, and will most likely be elected also. He is a statesman of considerable abilities and consistency. The greatest thing against him, with many, is his being a party to the Ostend convention. President Pierce still expects to be re-elected, but I cannot believe that possible after the exhibition of himself which he has made whilst in office. By the Know-Nothing party Mr. ex-President Fillmore has been already nominated. He is a very respectable man, of good administrative ability; but the party who have taken him up are not strong enough to carry the election: the Whigs are likely to join in supporting Mr. Fillmore. So far as we can estimate, the trial of strength at the election will be between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore there will, however, probably be at least one other candidate. We have had an unusually long and severe winter in this country generally; a heavy snowstorm this week, with eighteen inches snow standing all the winter on the high ground near us."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, Friday Morning, 8 o'clock."

"The *Moniteur* announces that Prussia, who signed the treaty of 19th July, 1841, has been invited to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris."

"M. M. de Manteuffel and Hatzfeldt are appointed Plenipotentiaries for Prussia."

"The former leaves Berlin this day for Paris."

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Some weeks since I mentioned that Prussia would be invited to take part in the conference, but only when the more important part of their labours was approaching to a close. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, of this day's date, states that communication to that effect has been made by the French Minister at the court to the Prussian Government.

I have no reason to believe that this intelligence is correct, and that M. de Manteuffel, who is expected soon here, and that M. de Hatzfeldt, will take their places at one of the earliest sittings of the Congress. The following is the despatch in question:—

Berlin, March 13.

The semi-official organ, the *Prussische Correspondenz*, announces that the French Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, yesterday delivered to M. de Manteuffel, the President of the Council of Ministers, a despatch from Count Walewski, who, as the organ of the conference at Paris, communicated to him extracts from the protocols of the conference, and invited Prussia, for the interest of Europe, and as having signed the treaty of 1841, to take part in the conference.

The invitation addressed to Prussia by the Congress is more particularly grounded on the motive that the conference of Paris is about to commence the discussion of the treaty of the Dardanelles of 1841. M. de Manteuffel will probably leave the day after to-morrow for Paris.

"M. de Baumert, a Privy Councillor, has committed suicide at the Ministry of the King's Household in the Wilhelmstrasse."

The following has also been received:—

"Berlin, March 12."

"Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that, thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schadow, peace is assured."

"Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey, have been reserved."

"Preparations are being made at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after the conclusion of peace."

I have said the great desire of the Emperor of France is to have it in his power to proclaim that peace is made at the same time that the cannon of the Invalides announces the birth of the Imperial Prince or Princess. For this latter event he will not have long to wait. The Empress performed her devotions, and received the communion this morning in her private gallery of the Imperial chapel, where an altar has been expressly constructed. Signals are already prepared at the Palace of the Tuilleries, communicating directly with the Invalides, so that in an instant the important intelligence will be announced to the people of Paris.

The presentation of the cradle by the city of Paris for the Imperial infant took place yesterday at the Tuilleries. The cradle, as has been already mentioned, is in the form of a ship, as being the prominent figure in the arms of Paris. At the prow an eagle is placed with wings half outspread, while at the poop is a figure representing the city of Paris, covered with a robe of gold, and its arms of silver, raised above its head, support the Imperial crown. At the feet of the statue two sea deities regard the cradle with a protecting look, and below, at each corner, winged sirens of silver, twice in numerous spirals the folds of their tails, formed of scales enamelled with various colours. On the sides of the cradle four medallions of blue enamel represent in gulf hues the cardinal virtues of peace—Force, Vigilance, Prudence, and Justice. Between each medallion are to be seen the initials "N.E." The materials used in the construction of this rich and beautiful work of art are rosewood, gold, enamel, and oxidized silver, and the effect produced is most exquisite, reflecting the greatest credit on the house of Froment Meurice, to which the superintendence of the whole was intrusted.

The weather has resumed all the appearance of winter. For some time past a cold east wind has prevailed, which has been severely felt by delicate constitutions. It blew very hard all night, and from daybreak to the hour at which I write snow has not ceased to fall.

In some of the literary circles of Paris a good deal is said of the last work of Count de Marcellus, who was a long time French Minister at the Court of St. James', after the embassy of M. de Chateaubriand. It consists of a new edition of the epic poem of Nonnus of Panopolis, of which the text is restored, and a translation given for the first time, in a living language, with comments by the author. This ancient epic, the last song of the Greek muse, is the *Dionysiad* or *Bacchus*. The subject is the "Genius of Civilization," originating in Egypt and Phœnicia, revived in Greece, and extending its benign influence to India. It required some courage and great patience to illustrate a work which contains not less than 22,000 verses, in 48 cantos. It forms part of the *Bibliothèque des Auteurs Classiques*, which the well-known publishers Didot have given to the world. The epic is thought to possess much talent and a considerable amount of mythological erudition, and but for its extreme length, would probably be much better known and more popular. A paraphrase in verse of the Gospel of St. John is also attributed to Nonnus, and hence it is inferred that he had at a late period of life become a convert to Christianity. The present edition of the Nonnus is considered as an additional title of the learned editor to a seat in the Academy, though he has declined coming forward as a candidate at the approaching double election.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated February 28.

"The presidential campaign has commenced: the present minister for the United States in London will probably be the nominee of the democratic party, and will most likely be elected also. He is a statesman of considerable abilities and consistency. The greatest thing against him, with many, is his being a party to the Ostend convention. President Pierce still expects to be re-elected, but I cannot believe that possible after the exhibition of himself which he has made whilst in office. By the Know-Nothing party Mr. ex-President Fillmore has been already nominated. He is a very respectable man, of good administrative ability; but the party who have taken him up are not strong enough to carry the election: the Whigs are likely to join in supporting Mr. Fillmore. So far as we can estimate, the trial of strength at the election will be between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore there will, however, probably be at least one other candidate. We have had an unusually long and severe winter in this country generally; a heavy snowstorm this week, with eighteen inches snow standing all the winter on the high ground near us."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, Friday Morning, 8 o'clock."

"The *Moniteur* announces that Prussia, who signed the treaty of 19th July, 1841, has been invited to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris."

"M. M. de Manteuffel and Hatzfeldt are appointed Plenipotentiaries for Prussia."

"The former leaves Berlin this day for Paris."

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Some weeks since I mentioned that Prussia would be invited to take part in the conference, but only when the more important part of their labours was approaching to a close. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, of this day's date, states that communication to that effect has been made by the French Minister at the court to the Prussian Government.

I have no reason to believe that this intelligence is correct, and that M. de Manteuffel, who is expected soon here, and that M. de Hatzfeldt, will take their places at one of the earliest sittings of the Congress. The following is the despatch in question:—

Berlin, March 13.

The semi-official organ, the *Prussische Correspondenz*, announces that the French Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, yesterday delivered to M. de Manteuffel, the President of the Council of Ministers, a despatch from Count Walewski, who, as the organ of the conference at Paris, communicated to him extracts from the protocols of the conference, and invited Prussia, for the interest of Europe, and as having signed the treaty of 1841, to take part in the conference.

The invitation addressed to Prussia by the Congress is more particularly grounded on the motive that the conference of Paris is about to commence the discussion of the treaty of the Dardanelles of 1841. M. de Manteuffel will probably leave the day after to-morrow for Paris.

"M. de Baumert, a Privy Councillor, has committed suicide at the Ministry of the King's Household in the Wilhelmstrasse."

The following has also been received:—

"Berlin, March 12."

"Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that, thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schadow, peace is assured."

"Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey, have been reserved."

"Preparations are being made at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after the conclusion of peace."

I have said the great desire of the Emperor of France is to have it in his power to proclaim that peace is made at the same time that the cannon of the Invalides announces the birth of the Imperial Prince or Princess. For this latter event he will not have long to wait. The Empress performed her devotions, and received the communion this morning in her private gallery of the Imperial chapel, where an altar has been expressly constructed. Signals are already prepared at the Palace of the Tuilleries, communicating directly with the Invalides, so that in an instant the important intelligence will be announced to the people of Paris.

The presentation of the cradle by the city of Paris for the Imperial infant took place yesterday at the Tuilleries. The cradle, as has been already mentioned, is in the form of a ship, as being the prominent figure in the arms of Paris. At the prow an eagle is placed with wings half outspread, while at the poop is a figure representing the city of Paris, covered with a robe of gold, and its arms of silver, raised above its head, support the Imperial crown. At the feet of the statue two sea deities regard the cradle with a protecting look, and below, at each corner, winged sirens of silver, twice in numerous spirals the folds of their tails, formed of scales enamelled with various colours. On the sides of the cradle four medallions of blue enamel represent in gulf hues the cardinal virtues of peace—Force, Vigilance, Prudence, and Justice. Between each medallion are to be seen the initials "N.E." The materials used in the construction of this rich and beautiful work of art are rosewood, gold, enamel, and oxidized silver, and the effect produced is most exquisite, reflecting the greatest credit on the house of Froment Meurice, to which the superintendence of the whole was intrusted.

The weather has resumed all the appearance of winter. For some time past a cold east wind has prevailed, which has been severely felt by delicate constitutions. It blew very hard all night, and from daybreak to the hour at which I write snow has not ceased to fall.

In some of the literary circles of Paris a good deal is said of the last work of Count de Marcellus, who was a long time French Minister at the Court of St. James', after the embassy of M. de Chateaubriand. It consists of a new edition of the epic poem of Nonnus of Panopolis, of which the text is restored, and a translation given for the first time, in a living language, with comments by the author. This ancient epic, the last song of the Greek muse, is the *Dionysiad* or *Bacchus*. The subject is the "Genius of Civilization," originating in Egypt and Phœnicia, revived in Greece, and extending its benign influence to India. It required some courage and great patience to illustrate a work which contains not less than 22,000 verses, in 48 cantos. It forms part of the *Bibliothèque des Auteurs Classiques*, which the well-known publishers Didot have given to the world. The epic is thought to possess much talent and a considerable amount of mythological erudition, and but for its extreme length, would probably be much better known and more popular. A paraphrase in verse of the Gospel of St. John is also attributed to Nonnus, and hence it is inferred that he had at a late period of life become a convert to Christianity. The present edition of the Nonnus is considered as an additional title of the learned editor to a seat in the Academy, though he has declined coming forward as a candidate at the approaching double election.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated February 28.

"The presidential campaign has commenced: the present minister for the United States in London will probably be the nominee of the democratic party, and will most likely be elected also. He is a statesman of considerable abilities and consistency. The greatest thing against him, with many, is his being a party to the Ostend convention. President Pierce still expects to be re-elected, but I cannot believe that possible after the exhibition of himself which he has made whilst in office. By the Know-Nothing party Mr. ex-President Fillmore has been already nominated. He is a very respectable man, of good administrative ability; but the party who have taken him up are not strong enough to carry the election: the Whigs are likely to join in supporting Mr. Fillmore. So far as we can estimate, the trial of strength at the election will be between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore there will, however, probably be at least one other candidate. We have had an unusually long and severe winter in this country generally; a heavy snowstorm this week, with eighteen inches snow standing all the winter on the high ground near us."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, Friday Morning, 8 o'clock."

"The *Moniteur* announces that Prussia, who signed the treaty of 19th July, 1841, has been invited to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris."

"M. M. de Manteuffel and Hatzfeldt are appointed Plenipotentiaries for Prussia."

"The former leaves Berlin this day for Paris."

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Some weeks since I mentioned that Prussia would be invited to take part in the conference, but only when the more important part of their labours was approaching to a close. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, of this day's date, states that communication to that effect has been made by the French Minister at the court to the Prussian Government.

I have no reason to believe that this intelligence is correct, and that M. de Manteuffel, who is expected soon here, and that M. de Hatzfeldt, will take their places at one of the earliest sittings of the Congress. The following is the despatch in question:—

Berlin, March 13.

The semi-official organ, the *Prussische Correspondenz*, announces that the French Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, yesterday delivered to M. de Manteuffel, the President of the Council of Ministers, a despatch from Count Walewski, who, as the organ of the conference at Paris, communicated to him extracts from the protocols of the conference, and invited Prussia, for the interest of Europe, and as having signed the treaty of 1841, to take part in the conference.

The invitation addressed to Prussia by the Congress is more particularly grounded on the motive that the conference of Paris is about to commence the discussion of the treaty of the Dardanelles of 1841. M. de Manteuffel will probably leave the day after to-morrow for Paris.

"M. de Baumert, a Privy Councillor, has committed suicide at the Ministry of the King's Household in the Wilhelmstrasse."

The following has also been received:—

"Berlin, March 12."

"Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that, thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schadow, peace is assured."

"Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey, have been reserved."

"Preparations are being made at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after the conclusion of peace."

I have said the great desire of the Emperor of France is to have it in his power to proclaim that peace is made at the same time that the cannon of the Invalides announces the birth of the Imperial Prince or Princess. For this latter event he will not have long to wait. The Empress performed her devotions, and received the communion this morning in her private gallery of the Imperial chapel, where an altar has been expressly constructed. Signals are already prepared at the Palace of the Tuilleries, communicating directly with the Invalides, so that in an instant the important intelligence will be announced to the people of Paris.

The presentation of the cradle by the city of Paris for the Imperial infant took place yesterday at the Tuilleries. The cradle, as has been already mentioned, is in the form of a ship, as being the prominent figure in the arms of Paris. At the prow an eagle is placed with wings half outspread, while at the poop is a figure representing the city of Paris, covered with a robe of gold, and its arms of silver, raised above its head, support the Imperial crown. At the feet of the statue two sea deities regard the cradle with a protecting look, and below, at each corner, winged sirens of silver, twice in numerous spirals the folds of their tails, formed of scales enamelled with various colours. On the sides of the cradle four medallions of blue enamel represent in gulf hues the cardinal virtues of peace—Force, Vigilance, Prudence, and Justice. Between each medallion are to be seen the initials "N.E." The materials used in the construction of this rich and beautiful work of art are rosewood, gold, enamel, and oxidized silver, and the effect produced is most exquisite, reflecting the greatest credit on the house of Froment Meurice, to which the superintendence of the whole was intrusted.

The weather has resumed all the appearance of winter. For some time past a cold east wind has prevailed, which has been severely felt by delicate constitutions. It blew very hard all night, and from daybreak to the hour at which I write snow has not ceased to fall.

In some of the literary circles of Paris a good deal is said of the last work of Count de Marcellus, who was a long time French Minister at the Court of St. James', after the embassy of M. de Chateaubriand. It consists of a new edition of the epic poem of Nonnus of Panopolis, of which the text is restored, and a translation given for the first time, in a living language, with comments by the author. This ancient epic, the last song of the Greek muse, is the *Dionysiad* or *Bacchus*. The subject is the "Genius of Civilization," originating in Egypt and Phœnicia, revived in Greece, and extending its benign influence to India. It required some courage and great patience to illustrate a work which contains not less than 22,000 verses, in 48 cantos. It forms part of the *Bibliothèque des Auteurs Classiques*, which the well-known publishers Didot have given to the world. The epic is thought to possess much talent and a considerable amount of mythological erudition, and but for its extreme length, would probably be much better known and more popular. A paraphrase in verse of the Gospel of St. John is also attributed to Nonnus, and hence it is inferred that he had at a late period of life become a convert to Christianity. The present edition of the Nonnus is considered as an additional title of the learned editor to a seat in the Academy, though he has declined coming forward as a candidate at the approaching double election.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated February 28.

"The presidential campaign has commenced: the present minister for the United States in London will probably be the nominee of the democratic party, and will most likely be elected also. He is a statesman of considerable abilities and consistency. The greatest thing against him, with many, is his being a party to the Ostend convention. President Pierce still expects to be re-elected, but I cannot believe that possible after the exhibition of himself which he has made whilst in office. By the Know-Nothing party Mr. ex-President Fillmore has been already nominated. He is a very respectable man, of good administrative ability; but the party who have taken him up are not strong enough to carry the election: the Whigs are likely to join in supporting Mr. Fillmore. So far as we can estimate, the trial of strength at the election will be between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore there will, however, probably be at least one other candidate. We have had an unusually long and severe winter in this country generally; a heavy snowstorm this week, with eighteen inches snow standing all the winter on the high ground near us."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, Friday Morning, 8 o'clock."

"The *Moniteur* announces that Prussia, who signed the treaty of 19th July, 1841, has been invited to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris."

"M. M. de Manteuffel and Hatzfeldt are appointed Plenipotentiaries for Prussia."

"The former leaves Berlin this day for Paris."

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Some weeks since I mentioned that Prussia would be invited to take part in the conference, but only when the more important part of their labours was approaching to a close. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, of this day's date, states that communication to that effect has been made by the French Minister at the court to the Prussian Government.

I have no reason to believe that this intelligence is correct, and that M. de Manteuffel, who is expected soon here, and that M. de Hatzfeldt, will take their places at one of the earliest sittings of the Congress. The following is the despatch in question:—

Berlin, March 13.

The semi-official organ, the *Prussische Correspondenz*, announces that the French Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, yesterday delivered to M. de Manteuffel, the President of the Council of Ministers, a despatch from Count Walewski, who, as the organ of the conference at Paris, communicated to him extracts from the protocols of the conference, and invited Prussia, for the interest of Europe, and as having signed the treaty of 1841, to take part in the conference.

The invitation addressed to Prussia by the Congress is more particularly grounded on the motive that the conference of Paris is about to commence the discussion of the treaty of the Dardanelles of 1841. M. de Manteuffel will probably leave the day after to-morrow for Paris.

"M. de Baumert, a Privy Councillor, has committed suicide at the Ministry of the King's Household in the Wilhelmstrasse."

The following has also been received:—

"Berlin, March 12."

"Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that, thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schadow, peace is assured."

</

... anything more dreary? Ac-

[illegible]

er, and it was difficult to see by what outlet they were to be sent. The Government, on the table of the reasons, soon after the opening of the inquiry, the presence of Sir J. McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, on the occasion of the Crimée disaster in the winter of 1854, and the fact that the Government had been in the spot, and that which implied a certain amount of responsibility, since received promotion. The public were therefore indignant that the very men to whose management the Government had been entrusted, had been traced, should have been held responsible for the disaster, and more responsible posts in the service—and officers themselves complained that they had been misrepresented. The Horse Guards and the War Office had been told that the Government had been the plan of neutralising the plain-spoken, trustworthy report of their own Commissioners; and, under pretext of allowing the implicated parties an opportunity of explaining themselves, had appointed a court of inquiry, which had been appointed a court of inquiry. The device seems to have been got up with a view to interfere between the Commissioners and the public. The office of the Commissioners and the public, such as damaging effect; and hence the report told that the Government had been the plan of neutralising such interference; and hence the report told that the Commissioners and their report overboard. Mr. Ro-

Mr. John P. Kennedy, who gave notice of a motion, to the effect that the Government should be censured for lending themselves to so disreputable a mode of proceeding.

Lord Salisbury's usual good luck attended him. Mr. Ruebuck, whose fatality it seems to have been his design to destroy his own opportunities by over-egging, cast his motion in such a shape that it took no account whatever of the finding of this military report, even though it had been admitted. The Government proposition save the blunder and endeavoured to satisfy Mr. John Pabington gave notice of an amendment Mr. Ruebuck's motion, censuring the Government not for having tampered with the military report, but for having appointed a Commander-in-Chief before having presented the report to Parliament. But Mr. Ruebuck's motion was itself an amendment on the motion for going into Committee of the whole for the purpose of the House present an amendment to the proposal of the Home Secretary, the amendment must have chuckled! His Government, we have said, were in a corner, held it terribly at the mercy of their antagonists. But he saw them charge upon him with a force and a rapidity which he could not but feel, that they encountered each other midway, his frustrating the others intention, and leaving the advantage to him to walk out triumphantly over their shattered plans.

Roebeck's clumsy motion, nor could they move his views. The consequence was that a grave blunder was committed by the Government by open to a formal censure which would have been a severe blow to the Government. It could support—and Mr. Roebeck, after having sought on a menacing Parliamentary air, was compelled to withdraw without a division. But the Government went on so smoothly, that the blunders of the Opposition were not noticed. There are other blunders besides the case of the Ultra-party. Of these, the most perverse is the Under-estimation for Wan, Mr. F. Peel. After Mr. Roebeck had left the House, the Government, which was threatened by a crowded benches, but which had no response—after Sir John Pakington had explained why he could not proceed, and had (judiciously) deprecated any further discussion of the subject, and had suggested, pending the sitting of the House, that the Government should have successfully rebuffed the insinuations thrown out against him by Mr. Roebeck. But the Government, with him there remained, and the Government, who had no new observations, and no general observations in self-defence, and let the discussion drop. But Mr. F. Peel had no eyes for the insinuations, and he needs deliver a long speech, prepared, no doubt, and stored, and ready to be used. He entered into an elaborate vindication of

[illegible]

weight to the minutiae of the duty he was called upon to perform. The former was a man who evidently felt. When, however, at a later period of the night, Lord Claude Hamilton, another relative, took up the defence of Quartermaster Gordon, it was impossible for the latter to remain silent. He made some vehement protestations, his furious fluency created quite a scene, and one would scarcely have surmised to see him leap from his place on to the floor and utter such words as these: "I have old help by the collar. Mr. Macdonalds did his best to rescue the House from the control of personalities and recriminations, which he has attempted to do by the introduction of Mr. Macdonalds into the House. I have no objection at all to Mr. Macdonalds' resignation, but I do not intend to tolerate the Government from the man into whom at gentlemen's blunder had plunged them. The House was none brighter than we have seen it since the day of the late Mr. Macdonalds. It was a greater disgrace, also, would be the disappointment of many that he alone what should have gone off in smoke."

On Monday evening, General Sir De La Roche, Cress, was called upon for general remarks on the foregoing, and he at once apologized as liberally as the supposition of the day had dispensed his strictures. Everything, of course, had been said in a Pickwickian sense. There was no more to be said.

round, with an unmistakable indication on the part of the antagonists that they would like to pitch into one another again, which the speaker very wisely prevented. The Army Estimates occupied the chief portion of the remainder of the evening. Last night we had a dull debate on the purchase of promotion in the Army—ending in a promise by Lord Palmerston to appoint a mixed commission to inquire into the whole subject.

NEW FRENCH.—From Rothbury; damaged by floodings, bread &c. off crops, the Wm. with 60 slaves sent to the coast, no other land visible. Not released will be sold on the 1st instants.

REMARKS: Printed and published by JOHN PARSONS, at the Morning Herald's Printing Office, LANCET-COURT-STREET, HOLBORN, June 18, 1859.